Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marchal.

Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker,

and James A. Stocle. Glerks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-officis, first

Jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. Tas Assessor-William Driver.

Revenue Collector .- A. B. Shankland. Water Tax Collector-E. B. Garrett Treasurer -R. Renry.

Otty Attorney-John McPhail Smith

Wharf Master-Thomas Leake. Superlatendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. erintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Scabury. Beston of the Constery-T. H. McBride. Street Overseer-J. L. Stewart.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Alderson-M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatnars, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Varbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullius, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL Pinance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole, Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Clathorne, Streets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner Hospital-Jones, May Beld and Bloan. Schools-Cheatbam, Mayfield and Knowless. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman, Gos-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner Sloves-Hough, Carborne and Davis. Police-Cheutham, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough, Claiberne and Brien.

Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and

Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner. Post House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. #2" The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second

and fourth Thursdays in each month. NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh. First Lieutement-Wm. Yarbrough, Second Lieutenant-John H. Davis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Daris, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Layo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Packett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew

for The Police Court is opened every nine o'clock.

Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hailtt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchaman. Register-Phineas Garrett Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N H. Belcher. Ranger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-J. G. Bricy. Railroad Taz Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gowe

and J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday it each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Clerk-David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge-Bon, William K. Turner. Olerk-Charles E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT, Chancellor-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson.

Clerk and Master-J. E. Glenves.

The Court meets the first Monda . & May and November.

I. O. O. F.

JOHN F. Hinz, Grand Secretary, should be a .. wood at Nashnille, Tenn. Tennessee Ludge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are:

Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Trabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer,

O. S. Legueur, N. G.; J. E. Milis, V. G.; J. L. Weakley,

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Priedman, V.G.; -- Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encomposent, No. 1 .- Meets at the above Hall an the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. H. McBrids, H.P. G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Poter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe ; R. M. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branck Emparement, No. 4-Meets at the above Ball on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jan. T. Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Mokar, E.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.: Churles Mircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, ommanding.

District-Headquarters on Summer atreet (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Propost Morshal-Headquarters at the Capitol, A. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Hendquartern on Therry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street. Capt.

R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermaster - Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

er-No. 37, Market street .-Capt, J. M. Hale

Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No 10, Vine at lapt. R. Macfeely Commissory of Subsistence-Broad street. Capt.

Acting Commissary of Substitence-Corner of Bron and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

sidence.) Surgeon, E. Swill. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Masonli bullding. J. R. Pierce, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Iufantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION WAS commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of appealing the Bebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secode. It holds as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traite bas no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Surgang bas no compromise to LAW OF THE LAND, anything in the Constitution and aws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-

standing.
It contends for the Union of the States, because without a the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in se way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, so matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to liberty and Union, until they were be-trayed to the robel despotism at Richmond by a per-dices Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Mee, who have filled our hours with mourrow. In Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "tion in society, Let it be shown how the sefestyred defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free-booters and meas troopers over our State, Sid-napping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking late booses, burning radroad bridges and cars, and murdering unarteed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern compirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood. and our cause will maures lig triumph. Will not loya en everywhere aid us in the disse and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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And All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION. and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to tome will be highly interesting to all levers of their untry and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

EATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements occupying any special position is ide, 20 per cent, additional, special position outside Advertisements Inserted in the Local Column

narged at the rate of twenty cents per line. Changes may be made periodically when agreed ou; but every such change will involve extra ex-nee, to be paid for by the advertiser, recording the space contracted for will charged for the excess.

Marriage and Funeral Notices,

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates. FOR STATE OFFICERS......\$10 00

Cash required in advance for all advertisements unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above raise, to which we bind ourselves strictly to

WM. CAMBRON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Mashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1862.

To the Young Men of East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 2, 1862, The reasons that prompt me to address you, will appear in the reading of this card.

Our section of the State has assumed a position in the progress of the present civil war that makes it the pride and boast of true patriots everywhere; and especially do the loyal of our own native mountains feel proud that they were born and raised, and can of right, claim to be citizens of patriotic, Union-loving East

The most momentous issue ever presented to the world, save one, is now before the American people! They are acting upon it in the course of this terrible civil struggle! Section is arrayed against section; in many instances households are divided! The nature of the struggle is such that no one can be indifferent. All have a preference. The choice made by the great body of the people of our part of the State was a wise one. They chose to adhere to the Government given them by the Divine guid ance of their fathers. For their devotion to this Government, they have been forced to submit to wrongs and outrages, the extent of which may be imagined, but neither tongue, pen nor pencil can portray. Once they roamed as free as the God of Liberty created them! But now they are attempted to be made slaves by a military despotism, to a little circumscribed, joint-snake, cotton Confederacy, presided over by the evil genius of JEFF.

Davis, the chief of modern thieves! The treatment our people have received at the hands of this counterteit Government need not be dwelt upon. You have experienced something of its cruelties. The world knows its excessive wickedness, and thousands have treasured up its wrongs. Heaven has scarce reserved in store a shaft of punishment sufficient to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon our people. All this being fact, and not fancy, it is but just to suppose that, after this state of things shall have passed away, and the military power of the great Southern mob that now rules over our friends with bloody hands, shall be crushed and destroyed, as it certainly will, the people, with one accord, will hold us all responsible for the part we took in accomplishing this most desirable result, the consequence of which was their emancipation from the most infernal bondage ever known since civilization first dawned!

It is our duty; it is the duty of every East Tennesseean, to contribute all his energies to the redemption of his home, and friends there. If he is a young man, able-bodied, he should not hesitate a moment, but join the army at once. Especially should be enter the service, when he has been driven from home by that infernal despotism that has usurped authority in the South!

Young man: you who have fled through the defiles of the mountains, and stole your way over craggy bluffs, to avoid the hellish grasp of usurpers and tyrants, it is your duty to join the Federal army! If you would be respected hereafter, hasten to enrol your name, and buckle on the armor of the patriot soldier! What! a refugee? driven from home! exiled! "and not willing to help fight your way back? Think of it! and for your own and your country's sake, enter the army without further delay. If you are young, and able to stand the service, it is certainly your first duty, and future generations will tell you so! Don't come into the Federal lines, and keep up an eternal cry about "forward moves," unless you first take upon yourselves the duty and obligation of soldiers! There are a great number of young men, from different portions of the South, now in the Federal lines, idling away their time, meditating, I presume, when they will future wealth. return home and boast how "We crushed the rebellion !"

Now, gentle reader, I have not written a single word to offend any one, and God the United States army.

forbid that I should! I desire, after this war shall have ended, that every man who has remained loyal to the Union may receive the homage due a patriot, of East Tennessee to be honored and respected. And young men who are driven of the upright and frowns of the

citizens. I have assumed to address you, young men, upon this important subject, because their men, with their horses, were taken, purpose to stimulate those who are to be my companions in life to such a course were also brought in. Our loss in killed of action as will reflect honor upon them- and wounded is about fifteen. selves and posterity.

Very respectfully, Your true friend. L. C. HOUK, Col. 3d Reg't E. Tenn. Vols. U. S. A.

Base Villainy of the French Consul at New Orleans.

A correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statements. If true, the Consul ought to be disgraced

and punished: When Gen. Butler took possession of which he had reason to believe was the property of rebels. A large amount of this specie was claimed by French citizens, who appealed to the French Consul. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, coming in about this time, recommended that the money be paid to the French Consul, which was done. It now appears that this was money belonging to New Orleans citizens, and was taken in charge by the French Consul to pay for cloth now in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used money (\$405,000) four hundred and five thousand do'lars, released by Mr .Johnson's recommendation, has since been actually sent to Havana from New Or-

leans, to pay for the goods in question. The French Consul, who thus permitted the rebels to use him so digracefully, was one of Mr. Johnson's most particular friends while he remained in the Crescent Thus we see the U. S. Government is out of pocket, the nice little sum of half a million of dollars, in this transaction, which would undoubtedly have been saved had the President kept his conservative friend Mr. Johnson, at home, and let Gen. Butler, who alone is master of the situation, admintster justice to the treacherous Confederates, in his own

It is a little consoling to know that the officers of the Bank of Louisiana, who made themselves parties to this nefarious swindle, are in durance vile. Davis, the President of the Bank, and Howell, the Bank Director, are in prison awaiting a trial of their crimes. It is to be hoped they will receive-that which, like the Irishman, they have most to dread-jus-

Dean Richmond on the War.

A prominent Kentucky Unionists has arrived here from New York, where he had an interview with Dean Richmond and other leading Democrats. The Kentucky Unionists was much amused with Dean Richmond's comments upon the recent election in that State. Said he "The South need not run away with the idea that the war is going to stop because we have elected our candidate for Governor. Whatever individuals have said during the canvass, we democrats do not mean peace and seperation. We know well enough that the State of New York is for the presecution of the war by an immense majority, and if the rebels think otherwise, they are terribly mistaken.'

"But how about the election of such men as the Woods?" asked the Kentuck-

war?" "Oh, we had to use this small class of cannot speak for them in the councils of ment going on, he would burn the town.

relieved by this explanation of a New on works, probably as a feint to cover Democrat, for he had seriously feared their real movements. They have abanthat the result of the recent election in doned their first line and were yesterday that State would be that the Empire constructing a second line. State would range herself against the war .- New York Evening Post.

Letters from Egypt represent the cot-

LATE NEWS.

CHINTILLY, VA., Nov. 30-7 P. M .and particlarly do I desire the loyal men Brigadier General Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry and followed them with three hundred cavalry into their camps, on the from all that is dear to them in life, and other side of the river, and near Berryfail to aid in rescuing that precious lost ville. Our men charged splendidly whenhome, can only hope for the opprobrium ever they met the enemy. White's cavalry were driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured, and their colthinking portion of their patriotic fellow- ors taken. White himself fled and hid in a house in Berryville.

The 3d, 7th, and 12th Virginia cavalry were also attacked and routed. Four of I feel that I am one of you! I belong to and fifty killed and wounded, and two that class who have just entered upon stands of colors taken. One wagon load the voyage of manhood, and it is my of pistols and carbines were picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses

> Gen. Stahl reports there is a brigade under Gen. Jones at Winchester, but that Jackson's main force was at Newmarket last Wednesday, as previously reported. [Signed]

F. SIGEL, Major-General.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with the flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel, My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieut.-Colonel Jewel and Lieutenant Johnson, of the Kansas 6th-both of them, I fear, mor-New Orleans, he seized all the specie tally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston mountains again this winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the valley of the Arkan-

sas, they must soon retreat into Texas. I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little sacks behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended to by the Confederate Government. The make a desperate effort to force their way JAS. C. BLUNT, Brig. Gen. Commanding

ST. Louis, Dec. 1 .- The following despatch was received at Headquarters in this city on Saturday night:

Headquarters, Battle-field, Nov. 29.—Maj. General Curtis: Learning that a rebel two parties of professed Emancipationforce under Gen. Marmaduke, 8,000 strong, was at Cane Hill, forty miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas, and that Gen. Hindman was to join him to-day or to-morrow, with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Mssiouri, I detertermined to strike Marmaduke and de-

stroy him before reinforcements arrived. Leaving my transportation in the rear. made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five hundred men, and attacked him at about cen o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until sundown, when the enemy, finding that their artillery, which they were trying to get away, was about to be captured. sent Colonels Shelby and Emmet Mc-Donald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of

making good their retreat to Van Buren. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Although his leparture yesterday was universally anlicipated, General Burnside did not leave here to go to the army until to-day, he having in the meantime been consulting with the President. The delay in the movement of the army has been owing to improper work in the Quartermaster's Department, but no removals have yet taken place, as rumored.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, to-night, states that two deserters came in to-day, having been discharged from the hospital in Richmond, on the 18th, and had surgeon's passes.

They state that Gen. Lee is in comian, "Really they are for stopping the mand of the rebel forces, and that yesterday they began to retire upon Richmond, and that a large force of the enemy, men-the Woods and their sympathisers last night, were engaged in tearing up -to succeed. We could not have elec- the railroad. Forthermore, that, when ted Seymour without them, and as we Gen. Lee issued the order for falling back, needed their help, we had to pay them he notified the citizens of Fredericksfor it. But the Woods do not represent burg, that, if by any indication whatever the Democrats of New York State, and they gave us information of such a move-

An inspection of the enemy's position The Kentucky gentlemen was much yesterday, showed them busily engaged

It is stated that one of the victims ordered to be executed at Palmyra, Misseuri on the 18th inst., was a man who ton crop in that country as a complete had a wife and several children dependsuccess, and opening dazzling visions of entaltogether upon this daily labor for their support. A young man, knowing the condition of the family, offered him-Rev. Charles A. Davis has been ex- self as a substitute for the husband and pelied from the Virginia M. E. Conference father, was accepted, and was one of the on account of accepting a chaplaincy in ten who were shot. He probably lives and his 9th Virginia regiment, accomto tell the story.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Justice to Slaveholders.

The impression prevails to some extent, more particularly abroad, that the late emancipation triumph in Missouri was a victory over the slaveholders, and that the contest was one partaking largely of the character of a war of classes or interests-one side being represented entirely by slaveowners and their adherents, and the other entirely by non-slaveholders. Such is not the fact, and justice to a large number of earnest, hardworking Emancipationists in Missouri, who are owners of slaves, requires that it should be stated.

Previous to the election, and since, we have been in confidental communication with slave-holders, as well as others, in all sections of the State, and have in consequence the means of judging of their real sentiments upon the subject of emancipation. A disclosure of our entire correspondence would exhibit some singular things-among others the fact that many of the most liberal minded men in the State upon the question of free soil, are largely interested in slave property. Many of these men were however, not simply favorable to emancipitation at heart, but have been the most zealous and successful workers in its behalf in the late canvass. It is one of the singular, and by no means unnistructive fea tures of the election, that several of the heaviest slaveholding counties in the State have given decided emancipation majorities, while counties, on the other hand, having scarcely a slave in them, have elected pro-slavery representatives to the Legislature.

The great fact established is, that the result of the election is not the product of a prejudice of one class of our people working against another class. It is the result of a general conviction, entertained by men of property and intelligence throughout the State, without reference to the character of their possessions, that slavery in Missouri is a doomed institution, a cumberer of the ground, a dry and worthless trunk, the sooner cut down and east into the fire the better for the true interests of the State. The triumph of emancipation, although to some extent aided, undoubtedly, by the peculiar condition of public matters in our midst, was not the work of the bayonet, of poplar excitement, or anything of a temporary nature, but of the sober, second thought of the people, as deliberately executed as it was formed. Outside of St. Louis, where the contest was between never was a more quiet and orderly election held in the State, nor one at which loyal citizens had a better opportunity to vote their real sentiments, nor one succeeding a less exciting and acrimonious canvass. It was the deliberate verdict of a people, who had calmly weighed all the facts in the case. The result is a revolution which is in no danger of going backward.

We feel a greater anxiety to have the real facts, as we have stated them, correctly understood in the Northern States, on account of the conditions upon which constitutional and legal emancipation in Missouri must take place. If our election had been a triumph over slaveholders and the slaveholding interest purely, we are well aware of the repugnance the people of the North would feel towards contributing out of the national fund, for the compensation of the owners of slaves to be set free, There are, of course, a number of slaveholders in Missouri, who have bitterly opposed emancipation from the first and all the time, but these will generally be found to be tainted with disoyalty, and will not, therefore, be likely to derive much benefit from a compensatory system of emancipation, framed, as it will be, with a view to a rigid enforcement of a law of confiscation. Of the loyal slaveholders of Missouri, very many are liberal, highminded gentlemen, and earnest emancipationists. To deprive such men of their property, for the publie good, without some recompense, would clearly be unjust.

A DETERMINED PATRIOT. - An incident was related to us a few days since, showing the patriotic disposition which animates some men to enter the Union army. This was a young man with a family, holding a situation as cashier in one of the large mercantile houses of Boston. He had decided to enlist, and informed his employer, who endeavored to change his purpose, and offered to increase his salary \$200, making it \$1,000. The young man enlisted, and when his employer heard of it he offered to make his salary \$1,200. No, he had decided in his own mind that his country wanted his services, and money could not change his purpose, so he was sworn into the service for three years, and is now a private in the 1st Massachusets Cavalry, with the army of the Potomac. Such a man deserves promotion. -Newport(R, L)

THE CRAR BOTTOM EXPEDITION .- Gen. Milroy, in his recent expedition to Crab Bottom, in Highland county, Virginia, marched two hundred miles in eleven days. Among other things he destroyed three salipetre works and one thousand pounds of salpetre. Col. I. H. Duval, panied the expedition.